DOTSENKO, P.Ya.; TISHKOVA, V.S.; RYZHKOVA, Ye.A.; SIBIRTSEVA, V.Ye.;
LESHCHINER, A.S.; KUSTOVA, S.D.

Improved method for obtaining rose and azalea absolute. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.5:43-44 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sovkhoz-zavod "Elit" (for Dotsenko, Tishkova, Ryzhkova).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (for Sibirtseva, Leshchiner, Kustova).

(Essences and essential oils)

IOFFE, F.S.; SEKUNOVA, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, O.K.; TISHKOVETS, A.N.

Dysentery caused by mannite-negative strains of Flexner's IV bacillus.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:78 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz dorozhnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Leningradskoy zheleznoy dorogi i Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(Dysentery)

POPOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; TISHKOVETS, I.V., inzh., retsenzent;
KUDRYAVTSEV, F.A., nauchnyy red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Shipfitter]Sudovoi slesar'-montazhnik. Izd.3., dop. i perer.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 206 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Shipfitting)

KONONOV, Vladimir Pavlovich; MOCHALOV, Vladislav Yevgen'yevich; ROSTIK, Klavdiy Mikhaylovich; TISHKOVETS, I.V., otv. nauchn. red.; TURANDINA, L.A., red.

[Repair of ship systems and piping] Remont sudovykh sistem i truboprovodov. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 231 p. (MIRA 18:10)

KRAVCHENKO, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; POPOV, V.F., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TISHKOVETS, I.V., nauchn.red.;
NIKITINA, R.D., red.

[Mounting propeller shaft and main engine bearings] Montazh opor grebnogo vala i glavnykh dvigatelei. Leningrad, "Sudostroenie," 1964. 106 p. (MIRA 17:4)

POPOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; SHEVCHENKO, D.D., inzh., retsenzent;
TISHKOVETS, I.V., inzh., retsenzent; NIKITINA, A.L.,
red.; MARKOV, A.F., nauchn.red.

[Mounting of marine power plants] Montazh sudovykh silovykh ustanovok. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 246 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

KRYNITSA, Mikhail Nikolayevich; KEZLING, G.B., inzh., retsenzent;
TISHKOVETS, I.V., inzh., retsenzent; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.;
KUDRYAVTSEV, F.A., nauchnyy red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for mounting operations on ships]Osnastka dlia montazhnykh rabot na sudakh. 2., izd., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 390 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Marine engines)
(Shipfitting—Equipment and supplies)

KOCHEROV, P.N., inzh.; TISHKOVETS, I.V., inzh.

Experience in constructing ice-breaking tugboats. Sudostroenie 24 no.8:54-58 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Ice-breaking vessels) (Tugboats)

TISHKOVETS, I.V.

Icebreaker-tugboats. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:76-77 '58.
(Tugboats) (Ice-breaking vessels) (MIRA 11:6)

OVCHINNIKOV, Ivan Nikolayevich. Prinimal uchastiye YAKUSHIN, I.A., inzh.; OBRAZTSOV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RUBASHKIN, R.A., inzh., retsenzent; TISHKOVETS, I.V., nauchn. red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; ALEKSANDROV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Ship systems and pipelines; arrangement, manufacture and installation] Sudovye sistemy i truboprovody; ustroistvo, izgotovlenie i montazh. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 18:3)

TISHKOVICH, A.

Physical and mechanical properties of fertilizer peat mixtures and soil blocks. Trudy inst. torf. AN BSSR 8:352-363 '59.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Peat)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77666.

Author : Khot'ko, A.I.; Tishkovich, A.A.
Inst : Belorussian Scientific-Research Institute of Melioration and Water Economy.
Title : Influence of Methods and Density of Planting as Well as that of Management Upon Potato Crops.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Osnovnye rezul'taty nauchno-issled. raboty Belorussk. n.-i. in-ta melior. i vodn. kh-va za 1956 g. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 116-120.

Abstract: In the experimental farm of the institute, in 1952, 1953 and 1956, the potato harvest in square-nest planting (70 x 70 cm) was 6, 33 and 12 c/ha higher than in row planting (70 x 35 cm). In 1951 in connection with drought, a harvest increase was obtained

Card : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77666.

of 29 c/ha by row planting. In variants of nest planting 70 x 70 cm and 70 x 60 cm, there was no special difference noted, as regards harvest of starchiness and quantity of small tubers. In addition, it was established that large tubers (weight over 100 g) can be set out per one tuber in each nest. Increase of the quantity of cultivations and earthing up to 4-5 had no positive influence on the harvest of the Kameraz No 1 variety. -- Ye. A. Okorokova.

Card : 2/2

58

TISHKOVICH, A.V.

ITAN-1 peat boring instrument. Torf.prom. 30 no.7:23-25 Jl '53.
(MLRA 6:7)

1. Institut torfa Akademii nauk SSSR. (Peat industry)

TISHKOVICH, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Relationship between ash and natural moisture content of peat in the bog. Trudy Inst.torf. AN BSSR 4:266-279 '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Peat)

TISHKOVICH, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BODILOVSKIY, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Exploring peat deposits in order to procure peat for use as fertilizer and the preparation of bogs for winning peat. Trudy Inst.torf.AN BSSR 5:7-31 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Peat bogs) (Fertilizers and manures)

TISHKOVICH, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NAGORSKIY, I.S.

Winning peat for litter purposes. Zemledelie 5 no.7:79-80 Jl '57.
(Litter (Bedding)) (Peat) (Bulldozers) (MIRA 10:8)

MALYSHEV, F.A.; TISHKOVICH, A.V.; SELITRENNIKOV, A.I.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A.;
GALENCHIK, I.Z.

Winning of peat for agricultural purposes. Trudy inst. torf. AN BSSR 8:50-66 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Peat industry) (Fertilizers and manures)

TISHKOVICH, A.V.

Mechanized preparation of peat fertilizer mixtures. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 9:189-197 '60. (MIRA 14:[illegible])
(Peat) (Fertilizers and manures)

TISHKOVICH, A.V.; PIUNOVSKIY, I.I.

New mechanism of a continuous loader. Trudy Inst. [illegible] AN [illegible] 9:198-203 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Loading and unloading)

SLUTSKIY, L. Ye., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; TISHKOVICH, B.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Experience in checking the barofunction of the ear in the recompression chamber. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:60-61 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

MALAKHOV, M.Ya., inzh.; TISLENKO, Yu.T., inzh.

Automatic temperature control in cementation furnaces. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no. 10:7-8 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

YATSINA, Ya. [Jacina, J.]; TISHLER, V. [Tisler, V.]; GOMBOSH, A. [Gombos, A.];
MATEOVA, Ye. [Mateova, E.]

Glucose, lactate, and pyruvate metabolism in the kidneys of dogs in vivo. Fiziol.zhur. 51 no.11:1356-1362 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra okhrany rebenka i kafedra normal'noy i topograficheskoy anatomii Meditsinskogo fakul'teta Universiteta imeni P.I. Shafarika, g. Koshitse, Chekhoslovakiya.

BRUSENTSOV, Nikolay Petrovich; MASLOV, Sergey Petrovich; ROZIN,
Vladlen Petrovich; TISHULINA, Antonina Mikhaylovna

["Setun'", a small digital computer] Malaia tsifrovaia
vychislitel'naia mashina "Setun'." Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.
univ., 1965. 129 p. (MIRA 18:8)

BURMISTROV, P.G., inzh.; TISHLER, S.A.; KHAZAN, S.I., inzh.

Seals of hydrogen cooled turbogenerators. Elek. sta. 34 no.6:72-76 Je '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kuzbassenergo (for Tishler). 2. Mosenergoremont (for Khazan).
(Turbogenerators)

YATSINA, Ya.; TISHLER, V.; GOMBOSH, A.

Functions of homotransplanted kidneys in immunologically similar dogs. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.6:774-777 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. From the Medical Faculty, Shafarik University, Kosice, Czechoslovakian S.S.R.

(KIDNEYS--TRANSPLANTATION)

TISHLER, V. [Tischler, V.]; YATSINA, Ya. [Jacina, J.]; GOMBOSH, A. [Gombos, A.]; SKOKAN, Y. [Skokan, J.]

Study of the functions of renal homografts that have survived in dogs. Fiziol.zhur. 48 no.12:1488-1493 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. From the Medical Faculty, Safarik University, Kosice, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.
(HOMOGRAFTS) (KIDNEYS—TRANSPLANTATION)

ACC NR: AT6036514

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0089/0090

AUTHOR: Vanyushina, Yu. V.; Panferova, N. Ye.; Tishler, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of elevated air temperatures on human adaptability to the orthostatic test /Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966./

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: hyperthermia, orthostatic test, electrocardiography, human physiology, space physiology

ABSTRACT: One of the most important problems of space physiology is the maintenance of human orthostatic resistance following exposure to spaceflight factors. In this connection, the study of mechanisms of change in the adaptation of man to a vertical position during exposure to various environmental factors is of great importance.

The present investigation studied change in human orthostatic adaptability following a 4-hr stay in a heat chamber at an ambient temperature

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of 36° to 40° C and a relative humidity of 60% to 70%. In all, 20 experiments (of which 4 were controls) were conducted on 4 men.

A 10-min orthostatic test and a 5-min clinostatic test were conducted before, and 1 hr after, exposure in the heat chamber (after body temperature had returned to the initial level). Before, during, and after exposure of the subject in the chamber, measures were made of body temperature, moisture loss, and specific and nonspecific cholinesterase activity (by A. A. Pokrovskiy's method), and electrocardiograms, seismocardiograms, pneumograms, and arterial pressure were recorded. The last four indices were also recorded during the tests.

Following exposure to heat, the adaptability of the organism of the subjects to the orthostatic test deteriorated: cardiac contraction frequency increased more sharply, blood pressure dropped, and in one case a precollapse state was observed.

When the subjects were in the vertical position, their electrocardiograms showed shortening of the R-R and PQ intervals, and an increase in the difference between the actual and "correct" systolic index; seismocardiograms showed acceleration of the expulsion phase compared to "correct" values, decrease in the intrasystolic index of expulsion, increase in the intrasystolic index of tension, and a decrease in Blyumberg's coefficient. Following the heat experiments, changes in all of the above-enumerated indices of cardiac activity were more pronounced. Blyumberg's coefficient dropped to 1.2, which can be regarded as indicating a considerable decrease in blood flow to the heart.

It was not possible to establish a dependence between the degree of change in the studied cardiovascular system indices and the amount of perspiration moisture loss in cases where the latter did not exceed 4% of the weight. When the loss exceeded 4% H_2O, such a dependence appeared.

After heat chamber exposure, the condition of the subjects was characterized by dominance of the parasympathetic centers of the nervous system. Arterial pressure was down, the ocular cardiac and clinostatic reflexes became more pronounced, there was a sharp increase in respiratory pulse arrhythmia during the clinostatic reflex, the rate of development of the orthostatic reflex slowed, and specific and nonspecific cholinesterase activity fell off.

It can be suggested that besides dehydration of the organism, one of the reasons for the deterioration of adaptability of the organism of the sub-

ACC NR: AT6036514

jects to the vertical position following exposure to heat is increased parasympathetic nervous system tonus. In all probability this is due to structural deficiencies in arterial vessels, slower development of cardiac orthostatic reflexes, and decreased venous blood flow to the heart. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AR6035368

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/009/B006/B006

AUTHOR: Vel'mre, E. E.; Tisler, Yu. A.

TITLE: Concerning the realization of logic-time relations with the aid of single-function or-not logic elements and time elements

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 9B39

REF. SOURCE: Sb. nauchno-tekhn. statey. N.-i. elektrotekhn. in-t (Tallin), vyp. 1, 1965, 244-259

TOPIC TAGS: computer component, computer logic, computer memory, computer theory, logic ~~circuit~~ element, computer storage device

ABSTRACT: Using concrete potential elements as an example, the authors show the feasibility of realizing different logic-time relations with the aid of OR-NOT and memory elements. 10 illustrations, 2 tables. Bibliography, 1 title. G. V.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 512.932:681.142.32.001

BELYAYEV, Georgiy Sergeyevich; FEDOROV, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; TISHKOVETS, I.V., inzh., retsenzent; KOKICHEV, V.N., nauchnyy red.; OZEROVA, Z.V., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of fitting and assembling operations in marine engineering] Mekhanizatsiia slesarno-sborochnykh i montazhnykh rabot v sudovom mashinostroenii. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 267 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Marine engineering) (Shipfitting)

MARKOV, B.F.; GITMAN, Ye.B.; TISHURA, T.A.

Equilibrium between titanium trichloride, dichloride, and metallic chloride in a medium of fused alkali metal chlorides. Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.6:718-722 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Titanium chloride)
(Alkali metal chlorides)

MARKOV, B.F.; TISHURA, T.A.

Anode polarization during titanium dissolution in fused chlorides. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.10:1043-1048 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

MARKOV, B.F.; TISHURA, T.A.

Isobaric potentials of the formation of titanium chlorides.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.2:150-155 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Titanium chlorides—Thermodynamic properties)

MARKOV, B.F.; TISHURA, T.A.

Isobaric potentials in the formation of titanium chloride. Titan i ego splavy no.9:199-204 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Titanium chloride—Thermodynamic properties)

ACCESSION NR: AP4000017 S/0073/63/029/011/1155/1157

AUTHORS: Markov, B. F., Tishura, T. A.

TITLE: Form of cathodic titanium deposits obtained by electrolysis of molten chlorides

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 11, 1963, 1155-1157

TOPIC TAGS: titanium electrolytic extraction, titanium electrolytic refining, fused chloride titanium electrolytic extraction method, alpha titanium cathodic deposit, beta titanium cathodic deposit, titanium, fused chloride, electrolytic extraction, alpha titanium, beta titanium, cathodic deposit, electrolytic extraction method, molten chloride electrolysis, titanium cathodic deposit

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature on the type of cathodic deposit obtained in the electrolysis of titanium was studied in a series of experiments in which all the electrolysis parameters were re-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4000017

tained, changing temperature only (1KH18N9T steel reactor, NaCl electrolyte). In electrolysis at 850°, the initial concentration of dissolved titanium chlorides is 2.5-3%, current yield 102-104%, after electrolyis the electrolyte contains divalent titanium chloride, and the alpha-form of metal was deposited. At 1000°, the titanium chloride concentration is 4.5-8 wt.%, current yield 75-85%, the electrolyted contained 15-20% titanium trichloride, and the beta-form was deposited. At constant current, the reversible e.m.f. decreased, leveling off at 50-60 mv. at 850° and 8-10 mv. at 1000°. Thus at the different temperatures there were differences in acceleration of the diffusion processes, in the heterogeneous equilibrium between titanium and its lower chlorides, and in the form and dimensions of the deposited titanium crystals. Orig. art. has: 2 Figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSR (Institute of General & Inorganic Chemistry AN SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr63 DATE ACQ: 02Dec63

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

30869
S/073/61/027/006/001/005
B110/B147

5.2200

AUTHORS: Markov, B. F., Gitman, Ye. B., and Tishura, T. A.

TITLE: Equilibrium between $TiCl_3$, $TiCl_2$ and Ti metal in molten chlorides of alkali metals

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 6, 1961, 718 - 722

TEXT: The technologically important equilibrium between low Ti chlorides and Ti metal in individually molten alkali chlorides was investigated. In the absence of neutral salts, $TiCl_2$ is formed: $2\,TiCl_3 + Ti \rightleftarrows 3\,TiCl_2$ (1) ($\Delta Z \sim 22$ kcal/700°C). If $TiCl_2$ and $TiCl_3$ are found in simplest physical solution in molten salts $TiCl_3$ forms complexes with CsCl, RbCl, KCl, NaCl, Me_3TiCl_6, and $MeTiCl_4$, whose resistance to heat decreases from Cs to Na. $TiCl_2$ forms compounds of Me_2TiCl_4 and $MeTiCl_3$. No complexes are formed in LiCl melt. In CsCl they form complex anions,

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S/073/61/027/006/001/005
B110/B147

Equilibrium between $TiCl_3$, $TiCl_2$, and...

The equilibrium is determined by the ratio of the activities of $TiCl_2$ and $TiCl_3$, $TiCl_3$ being the better complex former. When changing from CsCl to LiCl the equilibrium is shifted from left to right. In the LiCl melt (615°C), almost complete $TiCl_2$ formation takes place ($Ti^{2+}/(Ti^{2+} + Ti^{3+})$) = 95-100%; in NaCl melt (860°C, only 80-85% of $TiCl_2$ is formed, with $TiCl_3$ forming complexes. In melts with KCl (800°C), 59-82% of $TiCl_2$ is found, and $TiCl_3$ and $TiCl_2$ are forming complexes with KCl. When the temperature is reduced from 860 to 380°C, only 60-67% of TiO_2 is observed in the molten KCl-LiCl eutectic (380°C). 63-72% of $TiCl_2$ is found in molten CsCl (720°C), since with increasing stability of the $TiCl_3$ complex the $TiCl_2$ complex also becomes more stable. It was found that the equilibrium was shifted in a melt in which low Ti chlorides are dissolved. This is caused by the variation of activity of titanium chlorides as a

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Equilibrium between $TiCl_3$, $TiCl_2$, and... S/073/61/027/006/001/005
B110/B147

result of complex formation. A study of S. F. Belov and S. I. Sklyarenko is mentioned. There are 4 tables and 15 references: 8 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: S. Mellgren, W. Opie, J. Metals, 9, 266 (1957); W. Kreye, H. Kellogg, J. Electroch. Soc. 104, 504 (1957). R. B. Head, Austr. Journ. of Chem., 13. 332 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1960

X

Card 3/3

S/073/63/029/002/001/006
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Markov, B. F., Tishura, T. A.

TITLE: Isobaric potentials of the formation of titanium chlorides

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 150 - 155

TEXT: Thermodynamic calculations of isobaric potentials of titanium chlorides were carried out on the basis of literature data in order to obtain values for further calculations, since data given by W. J. Hamer et al (J. Electrochem. Soc. v. 103, 1956, 8) and R. B. Head (Australian J. of Chem., v. 13, 1960, 332) are not satisfactory. The isobaric potential for $TiCl_4$ formation at 298 - 1,200°K was calculated from the thermodynamic constants of chlorine, titanium and titanium tetrachloride found in literature. In the range of 409 - 1,153°K the temperature dependence of the isobaric potential can be expressed by the equation: $\Delta Z^0_T TiCl_4 = - 180.94 + 0.0291 \cdot T$ kcal/mole with an accuracy of ± 1 kcal. The isobaric potential of the $TiCl_3$ formation was determined by means of the following reactions: $TiCl_4 + Hg \rightleftarrows TiCl_3 + 1/2Hg_2Cl_2$; $TiCl_4 + Ag \rightleftarrows TiCl_3 + AgCl$; and $TiCl_4 + 1/2H_2 \rightleftarrows TiCl_3 + HCl$. These reactions were studied already by various authors. The

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Isobaric potentials of the formation of... S/073/63/029/002/001/006
A057/A126

dependence of the potential on temperature is expressed for the range of 409 - 1,000°K by: $\Delta Z^{o}_{T\,TiCl_3} = -170.4 + 0.0541\cdot T$ kcal/mole with a ±1 kcal accuracy. Based on the isobaric potentials of the disproportion reactions $2TiCl_{3(solid)} \rightleftarrows TiCl_{4(gas)} + TiCl_{2(solid)}$ and $2TiCl_{2(solid)} \rightleftarrows TiCl_{4(gas)} + Ti$ the isobaric potential of $TiCl_2$ formation was calculated. The temperature dependence for the range of 600 - 1,600°K is given by the equation $\Delta Z^{o}_{T\,TiCl_2} = -120.1 + 0.0369\cdot T$ kcal/mole with a minimum accuracy of ± 1.5 kcal. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AS UkrSSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1962

Card 2/2

SKUL'SKIY, Yu.V.; TISHURA, V.I.; REPIN, N.N.; BEKHALOV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.I.

Machine for the welding of cast iron pipe joints and fittings for sanitary engineering systems. Avtom. svar. 16 no.11:72-77 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (for Skul'skiy, Tishura). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarnoy tekhniki (for Repin, Bekhalov, Kuznetsova).

TISHURA, V.I.; BERZIN, A.I.; IVANOV, G.P.

New type of tongs with built-in transformers. Avtom. svar.
16 no.1:54-59 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

TISHURA, V.I.; BERZIN, A.I.

New suspended machines for spot welding. Avtom. svar. 17 no.9:61-65 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

L 24811-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(i) JD/HM/DJ

ACC NR: AP6007666 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0039/0039

AUTHORS: Galyan, B. A.; Sakharnov, V. A.; Kuchuk-Yatsenko, S. I.; Moiseyenko, Ye. G.; Tishura, V. I. 41

ORG: none

18 18

TITLE: Machine for pressure butt welding of pipes and shafts. Class 21, No. 178425 [announced by Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton of the AN UkrSSR 18 (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 39

TOPIC TAGS: butt welder, butt welding, pipe

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for pressure butt welding of pipes and shafts, containing centering and clamping mechanisms. These mechanisms consist of two clamping rings, one of which is connected to hydraulic cylinder push rods, while the other is connected to the cylinder bodies which press the pipes together with the help of clamping shoes during the welding process. To allow welding of parts of different diameter with intermittent heating, the clamping rings are equipped with auxiliary hydraulic cylinders, pushing 14

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L 24811-66

ACC NR: AP6007666

axially on each clamping ring. The cylinders displace the clamping shoes toward the center of the machine (see Fig. 1).

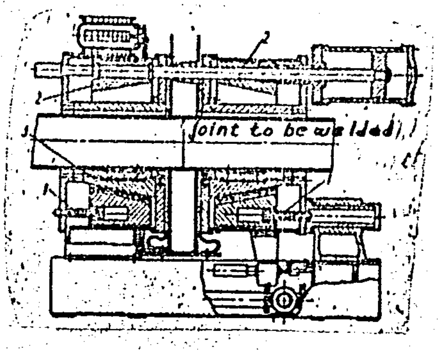

Fig. 1. 1 - auxiliary cylinders;
2 - clamping rings;
3 - clamping shoes.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan65

Card 2/2

TISIC, Stanimir, sanitetski pukovnik, doc.dr.; RAFAJLOVIC, Milos, sanitetski major, dr.

Nutritional toxico-infection with acute gastric dilatation. Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no.9:586-589 S '63.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu; klinika za unutrasnje bolesti.

S

TISKHOVICH, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PIUNOVSKIY, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Universal continous loading machine. Trakt.i sel'khozmash. 31 no.9:32-33 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut torfa AN BSSR.
(Loading and unloading)

ISZAGULJANC, V.I. [Isagulyants, V.I.] (Leningrad); TISKOVA, V.N. [Tishkova, V.N.] (Leningrad); PAPOK, K.K. (Leningrad); ZUSZEVA, B.Sz. [Zuseva, B.S.] (Leningrad)

Investigation of the synthesis of additives of mineral-oil products. I. Preparation of substituted phenol-sulfide and phenol-disulfide metal salts. Tr. from the Russian. Kem.tud.kozl.MTA 12 no.3:257-264 '59. (EEAI 9:4)

1. Leningradi Tudomanyegyetem.
(Mineral oils) (Phenols) (Sulfides) (Salts)

[illegible]

TITLE: Reducing the internal stresses [illegible]

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1964, 33-35

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, [illegible] acetone, alloy cool-[illegible]

ABSTRACT: Ring-shaped samples were used to investigate the effect of cooling to subzero temperatures on the stress relief in AL2 and AL9 aluminum alloys. The alloys were [illegible] with a [illegible]

amounted to 25-30% and the [illegible]
[illegible]
not [illegible] operations does

TISLENKO, A.I.

P/008/60/000/003/003/003
A105/A026

26.1020

AUTHOR: Tieslenko, A.J., Engineer (Moscow)

TITLE: 3 Icing of Jet Engines

PERIODICAL: Technika Lotnicza, 1960, No. 3, pp. 88 - 93

TEXT: The article describes the origination of ice formation at jet engines. Temporary icing of air intakes having temperatures below 0°C appears at the aircraft upon entering humid air zones having temperatures above 0°C. The icing is white when the water particles are small; in case of rain the icing is transparent. In both cases the air intake surfaces are subject to a temperature reaction of the air stream. Protracted icing appears when the aircraft enters air zones containing overcooled mist or rain of less than 3 - 5°C. The overcooled water particles change into ice when they meet the air intake surface. The icing increases progressively and accident may occur when a lump of ice hits the engine. Icing of air intake ducts cuts the air supply and the engine operation. Blades and rotating parts of the air intake are not liable to icing after the engine has reached the rated speed. Icing occurs mainly at temperatures between 0 and -12°C. Clouds at -12°C contain 50 - 75% ice crystals. In the upper

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Icing of Jet Engines

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layers of the atmosphere icing occurs seldom, but it did occur in 10 - 13.5 km altitudes at 50° to 65°C below zero. Flights across clouds containing ice crystals are not troubled because the ice crystals slide along the surfaces, but if the temperature of the air intake exceeds zero the ice crystals moisten the surface and subsequently freeze. The operation of the engines has to be observed carefully during the flight, if there is no device to control the icing of air intakes. Iced air intakes reduce the turbine revolutions and increase fuel consumption and gas temperatures. An automatic device within the engine for limiting the temperature cuts the engine speed automatically. In flights across clouds containing overcooled water particles, the icing of air intakes is not probable. In case of crystallic clouds, even the most effective deicing system can not prevent icing, therefore the deicing system is to be switched off. According to the kinetic thermal effect the temperature decreases with the distance from the front end of the surface. At higher speeds the pilot should not switch off the deicing device to avoid the icing hazard. Upon lack of a device for the determination of overcooled water particles or ice crystals in the clouds, it is necessary to follow meteorological communications. For correct evaluation of meteorological conditions before and especially during the flight, continuous observation of clouds is essential. In general, the best preventive measure is to avoid dangerous zones. There are 2 tables and 9 references: 7 Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

Card 2/2

[illegible] Z.

BERENT, N.Ye.; GIL'MAN, Kh.Z.; TISLENKO, G.I. (Tashkent)

Effectiveness of using Az-Kamar bentonite with Soviet gramicidin in treating epidermophytosis and pityriasis versicolor. Vest. serm. i ven. 31 no.3:49 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (BENTONITE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(GRAMICIDIN)

SIGAL, L.A.: Prinimali uchastiye: ZUBRITSKAYA, T.P.; KNYSHEVA, G.I.;
SOKOL'SKAYA, I.N.; TISLENKO, O.A.; GREKOVA, V.I.; KRYUCHKOVA, L.A.

Analyzing the method of isolating permeable horizons in a cross section of wells drilled in the central and southern parts of the West Siberian Plain and determining the nature of their saturation. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.18:5-45 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(West Siberian Plain--Oil well logging)

TISLENKO, Yu.T., inzh.; MARIKOVSKIY, I.P., inzh.; ROMANOV, O.B., inzh.

Die casting of textile machine flyers. Lit. proizv. no.9:37-38
S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

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p-Chlorbenzoylisothiocyanate as a reagent for characterizing primary and secondary amines. M. Tišler (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). Z. *anal. Chem.* 165, 272-5 (1950).—Refluxing RNH_2 or R_2NH with p-ClC_6H_4COSCN in ether yields cryst. isothioureas which on recrystn. from EtOH have sharp m.ps. The m.p. of derivs. from 50 amines, diamines, amino acids, amino phenols, morpholine, pyridine, and 2-aminopyridine are listed. K. G. Stone

STANOVNIK, B.; TISLER, M.

Some derivatives of perhydro-imidazo (1,5-a) pyridine and perhydro-pyrrolo(1,2-c)imidiazole. Croat chem acta 35 no.3: 167-170 '63.

1. Department of Chemistry, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia.

TISLER, M.; HROVAT, M.; MACHIEDO, N.

Formation of 1,2,2-thiadiazole derivatives from isothiocyanates and aliphatic diazo compounds. Croat chem acta 34 no.3:183-186 '62.

1. Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia.

ARISTE, A.P.; VEL'MERE, E.E.; TISLER, Yu.A.

Automatic control unit using transistor elements for diesel generators.
Priborostroenie no.7:16-18 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

TISCINKO, D. V.

"Recherches dans le domaine des derives chlores de la serie grasse." L'effect vincinal. Memoire XVI." Tiscinko, D. (p. 1380)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #15

FISHER. M.

TISLER, M.

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SAJ(RM)

V Structure of 2-substituted amino-1,3,4-thiadiazoles. B.
Stanovnik and M. Tisler (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia).
J. Org. Chem. 25, 2231-6(1960).—2-Substituted amino-
1,3,4-thiadiazoles (I) were obtained by the reaction of tri-
Et orthoformate with 4-substituted thiosemicarbazides. 2-
Methyl-4-phenylthiosemicarbazide (II) was prepd. from
MeHNNH$_2$ and phenyl isothiocyanate. Heating 8.8 g. car-
boxymethyl *N*-methyl-*N*-phenyldithiocarbamate 10 min.
with 15 ml. 80% N$_2$H$_4$.H$_2$O, dilg. with H$_2$O, and crystg.
the solid gave 2.6 g. 4-methyl-4-phenylthiosemicarbazide,
m. 125° (alc.); benzylidene deriv., m. 183°. A 0.01 mole
sample of the corresponding 4-substituted thiosemicar-
bazide was heated 1 hr. with 5-10° ml. tri-Et ortho-
formate. On cooling most I were obtained cryst.; other-
wise the solvent was evapd., and the residue crystd. from
alc. The yields were in the range 50-80%. In the case of
compds. no. *9*, *10*, and *12* the yields were 10-15%. The
following S.CH:N.N:CNRR' were thus obtained (compd.
no., R, R', and m.p. given): *1*, Ph, H, 174°; *2*, *m*-MeC$_6$H$_4$,
H, 103.5°; *3*, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, H, 162.5°; *4*, *o*-MeOC$_6$H$_4$, H,
119.5°; *5*, *p*-MeOC$_6$H$_4$, H, 152.5°; *6*, *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, H, 204°;
7, *m*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, H, 164°; *8*, *p*-BrC$_6$H$_4$, H, 219°; *9*, PhCH$_2$, H,
100°; *10*, α-naphthyl, H, 136°; *11*, cyclohexyl, H, 167°;
12, Ph, Me, 70°. 2-Phenylimino-3-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazo-
line was prepd. by the above procedure from II by subsequent
methylation of 2-phenylamino-1,3,4-thiadiazole with MeI,
m. 260° (alc.).

B. K. Wasson

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TISLER, M.

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Chem

2118. **4-Phenylthiosemicarbazide as reagent for the characterisation of aldehydes and ketones.** M. Tišler (Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1956, **149** (3), 164-172.—4-Phenylthiosemicarbazide (I) is a useful reagent for characterisation of carbonyl compounds. Many of the 4-phenylthiosemicarbazones, particularly those of aromatic aldehydes, are high melting and have sharp m.p. Lower aliphatic aldehydes (such as acet-, propion-, *n*-butyr-, *iso*-valer-, and croton-aldehyde) give non-cryst. 4-phenylthiosemicarbazones, and anthraquinone, *o*-benzoylbenzoic acid, Michler's ketone, and camphor also behave anomalously. Melting points and infra-red spectra between 2 and 15 μ (which serve to distinguish derivatives of similar m.p.) of a large number of these derivatives are given. *Preparation of derivatives*—To 0·0025 mole of carbonyl compound in 96 per cent. alcohol (7 to 10 ml) add 0·0025 mole of **I** and heat under reflux for 30 min. Cool, filter off (or concentrate and filter off), and recrystallise from alcohol.

J. P. STERN

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2 4-Substituted thiosemicarbazide as reagent for the characterization of aldehydes and ketones. II. 4-Tolylthiosemicarbazide. M. Tisler (Univ. Ljubljana Yugoslavia). Z. anal. Chem. ~~150, 310-[illegible](1956); cf. C.A.~~ 50, 7650g.—Over 20 aldehydes and ketones are shown to give characteristic ppts. with this semicarbazide deriv. W. T. H.

- Tisler - M.

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3079. **4-Substituted thiosemicarbazides as reagents for the characterisation of aldehydes and ketones. III. 4-*p*-Bromophenylthiosemicarbazide.** M. Tišler (Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Ljubljana, uratkova, Yugoslavia). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1956, **151** (3), 187–191.—4-*p*-Bromophenylthiosemicarbazide (I) is preferred to 4-phenyl- and 4-*p*-tolylthiosemicarbazides (*cf. Anal. Abstr.*, 1956, **3**, 2118; 2766) and semicarbazide as a reagent for the characterisation of aldehydes and ketones. Details for the preparation of I are given, and lists of melting points of the 4-*p*-bromophenylthiosemicarbazones of 33 aldehydes and 11 ketones. *Procedure*—Reflux the carbonyl compound (0·0025 mole) with a soln. of I (0·0025 mole) in 96 per cent. ethanol (20 to 25 ml) on a water bath for 5 or 10 min. (or 30 min. for benzylideneacetone), cool, concentrate by evaporation if crystals do not form, filter and recrystallise from ethanol or dioxan.

A. R. Rogers

TISLER, M.

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4-Substituted thiosemicarbazide as reagent for the characterization of aldehydes and ketones. III. 4-p-Bromophenylthiosemicarbazide. M. Tišler (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Z. anal. Chem.* 131, 187-91(1950); cf. C.A. 50, 9208e.—Directions are given for making the reagent from p-bromophenylisothiocyanate. It is an excellent reagent, and the empirical formulas, m.ps., and percentage compn. of nearly 50 reaction products with aldehydes and ketones are given. W. T. H.

TISLER, M.

YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61007.

Author : M. Tisler.
Inst :
Title : Synthesis of Some N-Substituted Thiocarbamylpiperidines and Thiocarbamylmorpholines.

Orig Pub: Croat. chem. acta, 1957, 29, No 3-4, 409-411.

Abstract: 15 min. after having mixed cooled solutions of 0.02 mole of piperidine or morpholine in 10 ml of ether with 0.02 mole of isothiocyanate in 10 ml of ether $RNHCSN<(CH_2)_5$ (I) or $RNHCRSN<(CH_2CH_2)_2>O$ (II) are obtained correspondingly at 0° at 82 to 90%-

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YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61007.

Abstract: ual yields. All the I-s and II-s, with the exception of I [R = 4-$(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4$], do not produce any noticeable action in vitro on Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37 RV. The following I-s were prepared (the R-s, the melting points in °C, and the ratio alcohol to water for the recrystallization of the substances are enumerated in the following): 2,3-$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3$, 138, 3 : 1; 2,4-$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3$, 119, 1 : 1; 2,5-$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3$, 118, 2 : 1; 2-$CH_3OC_6H_4$, 61, 2 : 1; 4-$CH_3OC_6H_4$, 146, 3 : 1; 3-ClC_6H_4, 135, 1 : 0; 4-$(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4$, 129, 1 : 1; cyclohexyl, 133, 3 : 1; C_6H_5, 99, -; 2-$CH_3C_6H_4$, 98, -; 3-$Ch_3C_6H_4$, 102, -; 4-$CH_3C_6H_4$, 134, -; 4-ClC_6H_4, 153, -; 4-BrC_6H_4,,166, -; $C_6H_5CH_2$, 88, -; naphthyl-1, 125, -; CH_3, 131, -.

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Syntheses in the cycloheptatrienone series. Miha Tisler. *Univ. Ljubljani Tehnika Fak. Acta Tech., Ser. Chim.* No. 2, 40 pp.(1956)(in English).—A number of cycloheptatriene derivs. were prepd. and their properties studied. 2,7-Dimethoxycycloheptatrienecarboxylic acid (I) Et ester was obtained by adding to 200 g. veratrole in small portions at 145-50° in 3 hrs. 40 g. diazoacetic ester, and after 2.5 hrs. fractionating the product; the fractions $b_{0.01}$ 90-110° deposited crystals after 7 days at 0°, m. 98° (MeOH), $\lambda_{max.}$ (EtOH) 270 mμ (log ε 3.80), ν 1742, 1629, 1548, 1361, 1280, 1250, 1195, 1167, 1142, 1098, 1038, 1010, 1000, 970, 948, 854, 781, and 740 cm.$^{-1}$ The Et ester of I on hydrogenation at room temp. in 95% EtOH with Adams catalyst yielded 1.6 g. 2,7-dimethoxycycloheptanecarboxylic acid Et ester, b_{25} 125-30°, n_D^{25} 1.4662, ν 2932, 1742, 1672, 1460, 1414, 1370, 1290, 1235, 1198, 1186, 1153, 1130, 1095, 1053, 1031, 1005, 984, 964, 884, 866, 844, 803, and 754 cm.$^{-1}$ The hydrazide of I, m. 162-3°, was obtained (120 mg.) by refluxing 1 hr. 150 mg. Et ester of I in 5 ml. EtOH with 1 ml. 30% aq. N_2H_4, $\lambda_{max.}$ 282 and 212 mμ (log ε 3.70 and 4.30); ν 3226, 1675, 1631, 1618, 1553, 1493, 1301, 1286, 1236, 1199, 1168, 1153, 1138, 1038, 1010, 1000, 990, 950, 921, 889, 860, 851, 845, 781, and 746 cm.$^{-1}$ I was obtained by hydrolysis of 2 g. Et ester with 10 ml. boiling 2% alc. KOH 3 hrs., followed by acidification with 3*N* H_2SO_4, m. 188-9° (decompn.), $\lambda_{max.}$ 278 mμ (log ε 3.81), $\lambda_{min.}$ 238-9 mμ (log ε 3.84), ν 2667, 1709, 1639, 1553, 1443, 1429, 1361, 1301, 1289, 1277, 1227, 1199, 1168, 1144, 1024, 1015, 1001, 967, 950, 941, 922, 843, 781, and 740 cm.$^{-1}$ Bromination of 425 mg. Et ester of I in 10 ml. $CHCl_3$ at −20° with 0.1 ml. Br in 5 ml. $CHCl_3$ yielded a solid residue which sublimed at 90-5°/0.01 mm., identified as 3-hydroxytropone-2-carboxylic acid, m. 149° (decompn.) (slowly) or 161° (decompn.) (fast heating), ν 1667, 1250, 1070, 1007, 971, 893, 837, and 778 cm.$^{-1}$ The thermal decarboxylation of both 3,5-dimethoxycycloheptatrienecarboxylic acid (1 g. with 10 g. of Cu bronze) and I (1.6 g.) at 190-5° yielded 0.73 and 0.597 g., resp., 1,3-dimethoxycycloheptatriene (II), b_3 80-1°, n_D^{20} 1.5374, $\lambda_{max.}$ 270 mμ (log ε 3.70), ν 2941, 2833, 1733, 1639, 1558, 1499, 1464, 1441, 1422, 1412, 1383, 1339, 1287, 1250, 1200, 1147, 1092, 1032, 1021, 994, 959, 900, 863, 823, 800, 730, and 703 cm.$^{-1}$ Brominating 1.35 g. II in 25 ml. $CHCl_3$ with 1.4 g. Br in 5 ml. $CHCl_3$ below 5°, refluxing with 10 ml. 48% aq. HBr and 10 ml. H_2O 1 hr., evapg. to dryness, treating with H_2O, filtering, and treating with AcOH yielded crystals of 3-hydroxytropone (III).HBr, which dissolved in 6 ml. H_2O, neutralized with 4*N* aq. NaOH, made faintly acid with 4*N* H_2SO_4, after chilling to 0° the pale brown ppt. of III sepd., and dried (0.57 g.) gave III m. 179-80° (decompn.) (1:1 EtOAc-MeOH or H_2O), $\lambda_{max.}$ (EtOH) 247, 255, 298, and 369 mμ (log ε 4.51, 4.41, 3.05, and 3.62), λ (0.1*N* NaOH) 257, 267, 295, 304 mμ (log ε 4.50, 4.55, 3.84, and 3.85), ν 1647, 1587, 1504, 1348, 1312, 1285, 1258, 1190, 980, 881, 872, 819, 786, and 722 cm.$^{-1}$; picrate m. 105° (decompn.). With CH_2N_2 in Et_2O III gave, after treatment with picric acid, 3-methoxytropone picrate (IV), m. 128° (decompn.); IV was also obtained by brominating 6.0 g. II in 10 ml. $CHCl_3$ with 0.6 g. Br in 5 ml. $CHCl_3$, triturating with 2 ml. abs. EtOH, and collecting the cryst. 3-methyltropone-HBr (80 mg.), m. 121-2° (decompn.), which in aq. soln. gave with picric acid IV, $\lambda_{max.}$ (EtOH) 244, and 358 mμ (log ε 4.59 and 4.21). III (150 mg.) on fusion with 5 g. KOH and 1.5 ml. H_2O 5 min. at 300° gave after acidification and extn. a sirup contg. a fraction, $b_{0.2}$ 180-90°, identical (by ultraviolet spectrum) with α-resorcylic acid; isolated also was 28 mg. oxalic acid.$2H_2O$, m. 98°. III (195 mg.) on chlorination in 15 ml. AcOH with ice cooling gave 226 mg. 2-chloro-3-hydroxytropone (V), m. 210-15° (decompn.), $\lambda_{max.}$ 218, 251, 258, 274, and 310 mμ (log ε 4.10, 4.50, 4.52, 4.38, and 3.96), ν 2899, 2725, 2561, 1645, 1598, 1527, 1473, 1379, 1311,

Miha Tisler

1282, 1266, 1227, 1049, 1036, 980, 919, 863, 840, 790, 685, and 652 cm.$^{-1}$ The mother liquor of V on evapn. and sublimation of the residue at 75°/0.5 mm. gave 2,2-dichlorocyclohepta-4,6-diene-1,3-dione (VI), yellow, m. 83°. A 50% yield of VI (and 23% V) was obtained when III was chlorinated in CCl_4 at 50°. VI $\lambda_{max.}$ 280-8 mμ (log ε 3.84), ν 1704, 1680, 1631, 1595, 1420, 1283, 1109, 1127, 1010, 992, 950, 905, 883, 860, 823, 787, and 720 cm.$^{-1}$ V and Cl gave in CCl_4 at 50° 20% VI, and VI gave at 50-60° with $SnCl_2$ a small amt. of V. V (50 mg.) gave in Et_2O with CH_2N_2 2-chloro-3-methoxytropone, m. 100-1°, $\lambda_{max.}$ 217, 256, 264, 312, and 324 mμ (log ε 4.08, 4.41, 4.36, 3.69, and 3.65), ν 2924, 1642, 1570, 1477, 1453, 1416, 1247, 1225, 1172, 1140, 1082, 1025, 936, 917, 866, 830, 797, and 780 cm.$^{-1}$ III (240 mg.) in 15 ml. AcOH with 1.1 ml. Br in 10 ml. AcOH gave 0.26 g. 2-bromo-3-hydroxytropone (VII), m. 214° (decompn.), $\lambda_{max.}$ 218, 254, 261, and 307 mμ (log ε 4.17, 4.36, 4.37, and 3.69), ν 1634, 1585, 1541, 1527, 1418, 1300, 1289, 1275, 1256, 1222, 1211, 1047, 1016, 976, 940, 916, 897, 878, 848, 816, 789, 740, 722, and 652 cm.$^{-1}$ VII was also obtained in 88% yield by treating III.HBr in AcOH with concd. HNO_3. VII (150 mg.) gave with 12 ml concd. HCl in 10 ml. AcOH and 1.5 ml. H_2O at 180° 1 hrs. 3-hydroxytropolone (VIII), m. 136°, $\lambda_{max.}$ 246, 324, 365, and 375 mμ (log ε 4.57, 3.82, 3.85, and 3.98), ν 3226, 1613, 1531, 1433, 1404, 1294, 1260, 1245, 1221, 1178, 999, 917, 905, 853, 796, 729, and 677 cm.$^{-1}$ Authentic VIII was prepd. by hydrolyzing 3-bromotropolone (0.49 g.) in 5 ml. AcOH with 5 ml. concd. HCl and 2 ml. H_2O in a sealed tube at 160-80° 12 hrs.; VIII was obtained in 222 mg. yield, but in only 47% yield when the time was increased to 24 hrs. VIII (150 mg.) on heating with 2 g. KOH at 280-300° 5 min. followed by acidifying and extg. with Et_2O gave salicylic acid, m. 155-6°. VII (150 mg.) in Et_2O with CH_2N_2 gave 2-bromo-3-methoxytropone (IX), m. 118-19°, $\lambda_{max.}$ 223, 251, 293, 312, and 325 mμ (log ε 4.23, 4.35, 4.26, 3.71 and 3.67), ν 1639, 1563, 1481, 1439, 1110, 1316, 1282, 1242, 1220, 1170, 1075, 1015, 935, 883, 866, 824, 790, 685, and 667 cm.$^{-1}$. IX (50 mg.) and 0.5 g. MeONa in 2 ml. MeOH refluxed 2 hrs., 1 ml. 3*N* NaOH added, the mixt. heated 30 min., the MeOH evapd., the residue acidified, and sublimed at 90°/0.1 mm. yielded *o*-methoxybenzoic acid, m. 101°. III (200 mg.) and 228 mg. iodine in 3 ml. AcOH on a steam bath 10 min. gave 170 mg. 2-iodo-3-hydroxytropone, m. 163-4° (decompn.), $\lambda_{max.}$ 251, 312, 324, and 360 mμ (log ε 4.29, 3.69, 3.63, and 3.58), ν 1637, 1534, 1515, 1410, 1364, 1272, 1258, 1214, 1036, 1015, 862, 835, 703, and 685 cm.$^{-1}$ Nitration of 0.5 g. III with 0.5 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.42) in 5 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 gave, after keeping overnight and pouring on ice, 0.38 g. 2-nitro-3-hydroxytropone (X), m. 258-60° (decompn.), λ_{max} 213-14, 246, and 298-9 mμ (log ε 4.22, 4.47, and 3.62), ν 2915, 1645, 1603, 1531, 1462, 1379, 1289, 1260, 1244, 1220, 1070, 1048, 989, 918, 843, 808, 689, and 651 cm.$^{-1}$. X (167 mg.) hydrogenated in EtOH soln. in the presence of Raney Ni gave 112 mg. 2-amino-3-hydroxytropone (XI), m. 228° (decompn.), $\lambda_{max.}$ 248, 262, 272, 336, and 409 mμ (log ε 4.48, 4.26, 4.28, 4.13, and 4.08), ν 3448, 3300, 2915, 1595, 1536, 1499, 1399, 1274, 1235, 1198, 1156, 847, 784, and 763 cm.$^{-1}$; $XI.H_2SO_4$ m. 247° (decompn.), $\lambda_{max.}$ 249, 272, 335, 386, and 410 mμ (log ε 4.77, 4.41, 4.31, 4.19, and 4.18), ν 3413, 3175, 2899, 2740, 2460, 1610, 1585, 1529, 1456, 1379, 1316, 1294, 1274, 1245, 1227, 1064, 984, 977, 939, 892, 847, 826, 782, and 728 cm.$^{-1}$ $XI.H_2SO_4$ (184 mg.) on diazotation and reaction with 100 mg. CuCl gave V, m. 210-12° (decompn.). Acetylation of 100 mg. XI with 0.5 g. NaOAc and 5 ml. Ac_2O under reflux 1 hr., followed by diln. with 50 ml. H_2O and ether extn. 2 days, gave after sublimation at 140°/0.5 mm. 32 mg. 2-methyl-4-oxocycloheptoxazole, m. 153°, $\lambda_{max.}$ 228, 307, and 344 mμ (log ε 4.35, 3.89, and 3.87), ν 2941, 1626, 1599, 1575, 1527, 1471, 1437, 1376,

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Miha Tišler

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2-Jaf (May)

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1272, 1250, 1212, 1151, 1078, 1063, 1036, 994, 940, 876, 847, 813, 777, 719, and 692 cm.$^{-1}$ III (370 mg.) with 300 mg. diazotized *p*-toluidine in alk. soln. yielded after acidification 2-(*p*-tolylazo)-3-hydroxytropone, m. 164°, ν 1645, 1597, 1543, 1508, 1328, 1295, 1212, 1195, 1117, 1047, 960, 934, 904, 826, and 810 cm.$^{-1}$ III (122 mg.) and 0.1 g. maleic anhydride kept in a sealed tube at 100-20° 6 hrs., dissolved in aq. $NaHCO_3$, acidified, and sublimed at 170°/0.5 mm. yielded 28 mg. solid, m. 275-80°, no ultraviolet absorption in EtOH, ν 3509, 3077, 2941, 2688, 2597, 1715, 1637, 1595, 1570, 1464, 1435, 1403, 1389, 1370, 1266, 1215, 1081, 950, 920, 873, 802, and 789 cm.$^{-1}$ β-Cycloheptatrienecarboxylic acid (XII), prepd. according to Grundmann and Ottmann (*C.A.* 49, 266a), m. 56°, ν 2053, 2632, 1695, 1616, 1538, 1408, 1335, 1282, 1235, 1186, 1099, 1049, 1021, 976, 965, 949, 905, 889, 798, 765, 733, and 668 cm.$^{-1}$; XII chloride, b_7 93°, n_D^{25} 1.5703, was converted into 87% XII amide, m. 97-8°, $\lambda_{max.}$ 274 mμ (log ϵ 3.75), ν 3367, 3165, 1647, 1603, 1534, 1435, 1422, 1290, 1242, 1196, 1176, 1124, 1021, 976, 917, 897, 889, 778, 757, 734, 716, and 656 cm.$^{-1}$ XII and 1 mole Br yielded XII dibromide, m. 145-6° (decompn.), which was converted by hydrogenation over Pt into cycloheptanecarboxylic acid, identified as the amide, m. 195°. XII (3 g.) in 20 ml. CCl_4 at ice temp. reacted with 0.88 ml. Br in 10 ml. CCl_4 to give after stripping of the solvent a gummy residue, which after heating at 80-90°/10^{-4} mm. 2 hrs., cooling, adding 25 ml. Et_2O, and repptg. yielded 40 mg. carboxycycloheptatrienylium bromide (XIII), charred at 180°, not below 300°, $\lambda_{max.}$ 272-3 mμ (log ϵ 3.08), $\lambda_{min.}$ 246-7 mμ (log ϵ 3.52), ν (KBr) 3279, 3003, 1980, 1715, 1631, 1563, 1531, 1477, 1443, 1387, 1366, 1280, 1258, 1239, 1312, 749, and 686 cm.$^{-1}$, pK_a 3.29. XIII absorbed 4 moles H over Pt and yielded cycloheptanecarboxylic acid; amide m. 195°. XIII (10 mg.) was also obtained by the above method from γ-cycloheptatrienecarboxylic acid and Br.

Ester H. Mark

TISLER, M.

Synthesis of some new substituted [illegible]

Kumelj and M. Tišler (Univ. [illegible]

[illegible] Sloven. [illegible]

[illegible] HCl to give an oil, which after washing with H_2O and drying solidified to yield 87% PhNHCSCN (I), m. 82° (yellow crystals from petr. ether); a yield of 83% was obtained after 18 hrs. with NaCN and no reaction occurred with HCN. The following RNHCSCN were similarly prepd. (R, reaction time in hrs., m.p., recrystn. solvent, and % yield given): 4-$MeOC_6H_4$ (II), 18, 123°, $CHCl_3$, 79.3; 4-[illegible] (III), 5, 124-6°, light petroleum, 89.[illegible]; 4-BrC_6H_4, [illegible], 134-5°, light petroleum, 87.3; 3-MeC_6H_4, [illegible], 53.8; 2,3-$Me_2C_6H_3$ (VI), 24, oil, —, 75; $PhCH_2$ (VII), 10, oil, —, 82. I (3 g.) was dissolved in 15 ml. EtOH, H_2S bubbled in 20 min. [illegible]

3606 4-Substituted thiosemicarbazides as reagents for the characterisation of aldehydes and ketones. IV 4-p-Chlorophenylthiosemicarbazide [illegible]

M. [illegible] and M. [illegible]

[illegible] 155 [illegible]

TISLER, M.

2786. **4-Substituted thiosemicarbazides as reagents for the characterisation of aldehydes and ketones. II. 4-Tolylthiosemicarbazide.** M. Tišler (Inst. für org. Chem. der Univ. Ljubljana, Murnikova, Yugoslavia). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1956, **150** (5), 345–347.—4-Tolylthiosemicarbazide can be used as a reagent for characterising aldehydes and ketones (*cf. Anal. Abstr.*, 1956, **3**, 2118). The m.p. of the 4-tolylthiosemicarbazones of 17 aldehydes and 4 ketones are listed. A. R. ROGERS

Chem 1

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Tisler, Miha

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Microdetermination of chlorine in organic substances by fusion with potassium. Miha Tišler (Chem. Fac., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv Kem.* 25, 21-4(1953) (English summary).—The substance is fused with K in a sealed tube, the tube is opened and the contents rinsed into a 150-ml. Erlenmeyer flask and neutralized with 4*N* HNO_3. The final volume should not exceed 30–40 ml. The Cl is then detd. by a differential titration with Ag-AgCl electrodes and a lamp and scale galvanometer. If 3-5 mg. material is used, the relative error of the method will be about ±0.4%. The method was tested with *m*-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride, *p*-chlorobenzoic acid, chloroacetamide, *p*-dichlorobenzene, butylchloral hydrate, pentachlorophenol, hexachlorocyclohexane, C_2Cl_6, PhCl, ethylene chlorohydrin, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, and CCl_4. Werner Jacobson

YUGOSLAVIA/Fitting Out of Laboratories, Instruments, Their Theory, Construction and Use H.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4981

Author : Tisler, M.
Inst :
Title : Apparatus for Micro- and Semimicro Hydrogenation

Orig Pub : Croat. chem. acta, 1956, 28, No 1, 77-78

Abstract : Description of a simple apparatus for micro- and semimicro hydrogenation. Change-over from micro- to semimicro operation is effected by a replacement of a graduated 5 x 50 ml burette. Stirring is electromagnetic. Accuracy 1-2%.

Card 1/1 - 31 -

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20870

Author : Tisler, Janko

Inst :

Title : Current Thought on Hydrocarbons (Classification, Determination and Methods of Analysis). I.

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1957, 12, No 10, Rud. i metalurg., 8, No 10, 251-256

Abstract : This is a review article. Different systems of classification of natural hydrocarbons are examined.

Card : 1/1

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TISLER, J.

Present knowledge of hydrocarbons. I. Classification, definition, research, and explanation. (To be contd.)

p. 1651 (Tehnika) Vol. 12, no. 10, 1957, Belgrade, Yugoslovia

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VELMRE, E., retsenzent; ABO,L., red.; VAHTRE, I., tekhn. red.

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On the structure of 3-substituted 2-thio-4-oxo-hexahydro-1,3-diazines. Bul sc Youg 9 no.1/2:2 F-Ap '64.

1. Department of Chemistry, University of Ljubljana.

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Structure of [illegible]
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1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry at the Department of Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Technology, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.

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AUTHOR: Tišler, Vida, Doctor of Engineering

TITLE: Determining Mean Molecular Weights for the Structural Analysis of Insulating Oils (Določitev srednjih molekulskih tež v zvezi s strukturno analizo izolirnih olj).

PERIODICAL: Nafta, 1959, Nr 2, pp 58-60 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The article describes various methods for structural analysis of insulating oils and the ebullioscopic and cryoscopic methods for determining molecular weights required for structural analysis by the n-d-M method, which is the one most frequently used. Experiments with samples of the domestic "Trafo ulje Rijeka" transformer oil proved that the ebullioscopic method for obtaining molecular weights is quicker and more accurate. There are 2 tables, 1 diagram, and 22 references of which 21 are English and 1 Dutch.

Card 1/2

07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R00175582000

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